United Nations S/2011/216

Security Council

Distr.: General
1 April 2011

Original: English

Letter dated 1 April 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Pursuant to Security Council resolution 1973 (2011), adopted on 17 March 2011, I have the honour to inform you of the following:

- On 24 and 25 March 2011, the Italian Air Force completed six missions under operation "Odyssey Dawn". In addition, naval units from the Italian Navy have continued to cooperate with the Air Force in maintaining control and protection of the airspace.
- On 26 March 2011, four naval units were placed under NATO command and deployed as part of operation "Unified Protector" to enforce the arms embargo. The missions were conducted by the Italian Air Force while the naval units, under national command, provided the Air Force with the necessary assets for the control and protection of Italy's airspace.
- On 27 March 2011, Italy placed eight aircraft under NATO operational command to implement the no-fly zone, pursuant to operation "Unified Protector". Italian Air Force aircraft have been deployed on four "Odyssey Dawn" missions.
- On 28 and 29 March 2011, Italian aircraft were deployed on "Odyssey Dawn" missions.
- On 30 March 2011, all Italian assets including aircraft, were placed under NATO control for operation "Unified Protector" for a total of 7 air bases, 12 aircraft and 4 naval units.

(*Signed*) Cesare Maria **Ragaglini**

11-28744 (E) 040411

Please recycle

United Nations S/2011/217

Security Council

Distr.: General
1 April 2011

Original: English

Letter dated 1 April 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 1973 (2011), adopted on 17 March 2011. In accordance with paragraph 8 of that resolution, I hereby notify you that Sweden intends to take measures, under the authorization conferred in this paragraph, which are necessary to enforce compliance with the ban on flights in Libyan airspace imposed by paragraph 6 of that resolution.

I can confirm the intention of my Government to inform you immediately of any measures taken in exercise of this authorization.

My Government has today written in parallel to the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States to notify him that Sweden intends to take measures under paragraph 8 of resolution 1973 (2011).

I would be grateful if you would circulate the present letter as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mårten **Grunditz**

11-28750 (E) 040411

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United Nations S/2011/218

Security Council

Distr.: General
1 April 2011

Original: English

Letter dated 31 March 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that, under the presidency of Colombia, the Security Council is scheduled to hold an open debate on the subject of "The question concerning Haiti" on Wednesday, 6 April 2011. In order to help steer the discussions on the subject, Colombia has prepared the attached concept paper (see annex).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council in connection with the item entitled "The question concerning Haiti".

(*Signed*) Nestor **Osorio**
Ambassador, Permanent Representative

11-28708 (E) 040411

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Annex to the letter dated 31 March 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Concept paper on Haiti: a renewed commitment by the international community

Background

1. The international community has shown determination in assisting Haiti to meet the challenges that it has faced even prior to the devastating effects of the earthquake of 12 January 2010. The assistance and support of Member States have been reflected in actions taken by donors, financial institutions and regional and subregional organizations that were active in this matter even before the disaster. There has been significant advancement in some fields, for example, in macroeconomic management in partnership with the International Monetary Fund and in security thanks to the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH).

2. The engagement of multilateral financial institutions can be seen in initiatives like the pardoning of a debt ratio of $1.2 billion by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, the approval of a new programme to support reconstruction and economic growth, and the development of strategies to strengthen the process of economic and social recovery of that nation by the Inter-American Development Bank. On the other hand, regional bodies have accompanied the efforts to support and promote democratic principles, as seen in the context of the recent elections.

3. In addition, since its establishment through Security Council resolution 1542 (2004), MINUSTAH has had an active role in supporting security as well as recovery and reconstruction efforts.

4. The mandate given to MINUSTAH by the Security Council contains the legal framework that, in the specific context of the situation in Haiti, underlines the main requirements needed to overcome the complexity of the tasks. Through numerous resolutions and presidential statements adopted between 2004 and 2010, the Council has affirmed a strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and unity of Haiti; recognized the critical role of MINUSTAH in ensuring stability and security; supported the engagement of regional and subregional organizations, international financial institutions and other major stakeholders that interact with Haitian authorities; supported the maintenance of the rule of law, public safety and public order; and encouraged the constitutional and political process.

5. The work of MINUSTAH has produced tangible results related to the security situation. Just a few months before the earthquake, MINUSTAH reported progress in those areas. However, the interconnected nature of the post-earthquake challenges in Haiti stresses the need to strengthen the rule of law at every level and increase coordination between the various development actors, in order to ensure greater efficiency in national reconciliation, institutional reform and development efforts.[1]

[1] See Security Council resolution 1892 (2009).

6. It is also necessary to give Haitian authorities proper recognition for the successful completion of the electoral process and for the importance they have given to a peaceful and constitutional political process. This is a key element in maintaining a secure and stable environment in the quest to achieve an economically and socially sustainable Haiti, all within a development framework in which the promotion and observance of the rule of law, public safety and the protection of human rights are seen as a direct result of our collective efforts.

The next steps

7. There is still a need for the international community to maintain its commitment to strengthening reconstruction and humanitarian programmes in Haiti. Such international commitment should aim at the total fulfilment of the objectives of peace and security, on one hand, and social and economic development, on the other, allowing all stakeholders to join Haitians in the formulation and implementation of long-term strategies for reconstruction and recovery.

8. The international community understands the challenges of contributing to the development and well-being of the Haitian people. Moreover, it is clear that the consensual work of national authorities with all stakeholders involved: Member States, United Nations organs, development bodies and agencies, the donor community and regional, subregional and international organizations, is needed.

9. Haitian institutions, despite their weaknesses, are essential for any long-term strategy supported by the international community. Therefore, in their contributions, United Nations Member States and all stakeholders need to encourage consultation and coordination with the Interim Haiti Recovery Commission and the Haiti Reconstruction Fund to fulfil the Action Plan for National Recovery and Development on Haiti.

10. In that context, the Security Council open debate proposed by Colombia intends to discuss how the international community can better contribute to peace, security and development in Haiti. While proper consideration should be given to the mandate and role of MINUSTAH, these initiatives would allow Haiti to move towards sustainable peace and the creation of an environment in which security and development become long-term realities under the rule of law.[2]

Action by the Security Council

11. While it is true that the main focus of the Security Council's action is related to the maintenance of international peace and security, on several occasions the Council has underlined the interdependence between security and development in the need to implement measures to address conflicts.[3] The Council recently underlined that security and development were closely interlinked and mutually reinforcing, and recognized that their relationship was complex, multifaceted and, above all, case-specific.[4]

12. This last consideration is particularly relevant for present purposes, since among the situations in the programme of work of the Security Council, the situation in Haiti is in many ways a unique case. In a recent statement, the Head of

[2] See Security Council resolution 1608 (2005).

[3] See S/PRST/2010/18; S/PRST/2010/14.

[4] See S/PRST/2011/4.

MINUSTAH and Special Representative of the Secretary-General recalled that in 2004, there was no war in Haiti but rather a situation of chronic political, social and economic instability to which the Council chose to respond with the deployment of MINUSTAH, which from the outset was aimed not only at preventing a potential civil war and breaking the cycle of chronic instability of the past decades but also at supporting the State in its most fundamental functions. As he put it, a peacekeeping operation was deployed in Haiti because to some extent, the international community had no better tool at its disposal to prevent the country from failing.

13. The situation remains essentially the same at present and it has even been aggravated on account of the effects of the previous year's earthquake, which is why Colombia considers that the special character that the Council has given to the mandate of MINUSTAH must be maintained and reinforced, in the understanding that it will not constitute a precedent or affect the construction or the handling of other mandates.

14. It is clear that the international community, through many of its representatives, and the Security Council itself, recognize the uniqueness of the difficulties that Haiti is facing and the urgency to implement, with the democratic Government, a long-term strategy in order to achieve and sustain stability and combat poverty.[5]

15. The mandate given by the Security Council to MINUSTAH in 2004 already emphasized the scope of coordination and cooperation that the Mission should pursue in its activities related to the establishment of a secure and stable environment, the support to the constitutional and political process and the promotion of human rights.[6] We must act in support of Haiti to make a qualitative leap into the future.

16. Underlining this goal, Security Council resolution 1944 (2010) reiterated that security must be accompanied by social and economic development and that sustainable progress on security, the rule of law and institutional reform, national reconciliation and development are mutually reinforcing.

17. We need to consider, within the broad existing mandate of MINUSTAH and the responsibilities of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, fresh options for Member States, United Nations organs, bodies and agencies, the donor community and other subregional, regional and international organizations, international financial institutions and non-governmental organizations, to support Haiti more efficiently during the formulation and implementation of all programmes and projects aimed at consolidating a democratic, prosperous and secure country where social and economic development for all Haitians is the result of coherent and sustainable development strategies.

Questions

18. It is important to reflect upon what we have done so far in Haiti and to ask ourselves key questions: Where have we succeeded? What are the lessons learned? Is our cooperation working for the benefit of all Haitians or is it perpetuating dependence on foreign capacities and resources? Are we building structures and

[5] See Security Council resolution 1542 (2004), paras. 13 and 14.

[6] See Security Council resolution 1542 (2004).

capacities for the long-term or are we simply working with a short-term vision leaving Haiti without the possibility of prospering without the international community?

19. How can Member States contribute to a long-lasting solution for Haiti that will support all Haitians in efficiently setting the ground for a sustainable and peaceful future?

20. In extreme cases, as in the situation in Haiti, reconstruction involves a large initial effort to build upon a new institutional framework. How can Member States coordinate their efforts in order to achieve better results?

21. How can Member States implement initiatives along with the Haitian people and authorities during the formulation and implementation of long-term strategies for the reconstruction and recovery of the country?

United Nations S/2011/219

Security Council

Distr.: General
1 April 2011

Original: English

Letter dated 1 April 2011 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 1952 (2010) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo, adopted on 29 November 2010, in which the Council requested me to extend, until 30 November 2011, the mandate of the Group of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) and renewed by subsequent resolutions.

Accordingly, I wish to inform you that, after consulting with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo, I have appointed the following sixth expert to serve on the Group of Experts:

Mr. Steven Spittaels, Belgium (finance)

I should be grateful if you would bring this information to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **Ban** Ki-moon

11-28815 (E) 040411

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United Nations A/65/804–S/2011/220

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
5 April 2011

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 34
Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

Security Council
Sixty-sixth year

Identical letters dated 4 April 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit the statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia regarding the decision of the International Court of Justice (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex would be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 34, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Alexander **Lomaia**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

11-28991 (E) 060411

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Annex to the identical letters dated 4 April 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Statement issued on 1 April 2011 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia regarding the decision of the International Court of Justice

On 1 April 2011, the International Court of Justice rendered its Judgment on the preliminary objections raised by Russia in the case between Georgia and Russia on the application of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

Pursuant to its Judgment, the Court found that it lacked the jurisdiction to proceed to a consideration of the merits of the case, as necessary requirements such as negotiations had not been exhausted by the States.

The Court took into consideration and upheld the main argument of Georgia and declared that the Russian Federation was a party to the dispute between Russia and Georgia which had arisen as a result of 2008 Russo-Georgian war. This decision dismisses long-standing arguments of Russia that there was no dispute between Russia and Georgia.

The Court found that with regard to the August 2008 war, a dispute between Georgia and Russia about the latter's compliance with its obligation under the 1965 International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination did exist, which, inter alia, includes issues of ethnic cleansing and racial discrimination.

From the standpoint of international law, this Judgment supports the position of Georgia that it is engaged in a dispute with the Russian Federation on the issues arising out of the 1965 Convention.

United Nations S/2011/221

Security Council

Distr.: General
5 April 2011

Original: English

Letter dated 4 April from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1975 (2011), in which the Council requested the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) to use all necessary means to prevent the use of heavy weapons against the civilian population and to keep the Council informed of the measures taken and efforts made in this regard.

As you are aware, the security situation in Abidjan has deteriorated dramatically over the past days with fighting having escalated between the forces loyal to President Ouattara and elements of the former Republican Guard and Special Forces who still remain loyal to Mr. Gbagbo. Over the past days, these forces loyal to Mr. Gbagbo have intensified their use of heavy weapons such as mortars, rocket-propelled grenades and heavy machine guns against the civilian population.

These forces have also targeted UNOCI headquarters at the Sebroko Hotel with heavy calibre sniper fire as well as mortars and rocket-propelled grenades, wounding several peacekeepers. Furthermore, forces loyal to Mr. Gbagbo have attacked UNOCI patrols dispatched to protect civilians and convoys transporting the wounded in Abidjan, causing several more wounded peacekeepers.

Consequently, pursuant to paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1975 (2011), I have instructed the Mission to take the necessary measures to prevent the use of heavy weapons against the civilian population, with the support of the French forces pursuant to paragraph 17 of Security Council resolution 1962 (2010).

We will keep the Security Council apprised of any further developments.

I should be grateful if you would bring this letter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon

11-28906 (E) 050411

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United Nations S/2011/222

Security Council

Distr.: General
5 April 2011
English
Original: Spanish

Letter dated 31 March 2011 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Spain to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In accordance with Security Council resolutions 1970 (2011) and 1973 (2011) concerning Libya, I have the honour to transmit to you information concerning humanitarian assistance provided by Spain to civilians and persons displaced by the conflict in Libya. As shown in detail in the attached table, to date, Spain has provided humanitarian assistance in the amount of €4,307,530 (see annex).

(*Signed*) Roman **Oyarzun**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

11-28958 (E) 050411 050411

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Annex to the letter dated 31 March 2011 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Spain to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Humanitarian assistance provided by Spain to civilians and persons displaced by the conflict in Libya (25 February 2011-30 March 2011)

(euros)

Date	*Item*	*Amount*
25/02/2011	Shipment of supplies	300 000
3/03/2011	Shipment of 390 kg of medicines	
4/03/2011-9/03/2011	19 aircraft made available to UNHCR for the repatriation of Egyptian and Ghanaian nationals (approximately 3,000 persons repatriated)	1 million
11/03/2011	In response to the appeal by UNHCR and IOM, Spain sent two aircraft for the evacuation of 354 nationals of Bangladesh from Djerba to Dhaka	425 000
18/03/2011-20/03/2011 23/03/2011	Contribution to UNHCR to organize 11 flights to Khartoum to repatriate Sudanese nationals and a flight to repatriate 179 nationals of Mali	750 000
2/03/2011	Expediting of the Spain-Spanish Red Cross Agreement to send medical and logistical supplies in coordination with the Red Crescent of Tunis	250 000
10/03/2011	Expediting of the Agreement between Spain and the Spanish non-governmental organization Action against Hunger to facilitate a response in the area of water and sanitation	112 530
2/03/2011 22/03/2011	Support to ICRC activities in the interior of Libya	550 000
25/03/2011-28/03/2011	Mission to coordinate the contribution of Spain to WFP to finance the logistics of the humanitarian corridor established by WFP to transport all types of humanitarian aid to the east of Libya	750 000
27/03/2011	Shipment of 16 tons of medicines and baby food	170 000
Total		**4 307 530**

United Nations S/2011/223

Security Council

Distr.: General
5 April 2011

Original: English

Letter dated 25 March 2011 from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

Annexed hereto is the work programme for the Committee established pursuant to paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), which covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 2011 (see annex).

The activities of the Committee will proceed pursuant to the provisions of Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001), 1535 (2004), 1566 (2004), 1624 (2005), 1805 (2008) and 1963 (2010).

The Committee will continue to work with Member States on the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001), guided by the principles of cooperation, transparency, even-handedness and consistency in approach. The Committee will remain focused on monitoring and promoting the implementation by Member States of resolution 1373 (2001) and on taking practical measures to enhance the counter-terrorism capacity of States, including measures aimed at facilitating technical assistance. The Committee will also review the format of the preliminary implementation assessment in order to enhance its usefulness as a diagnostic tool. The Committee, assisted by the Executive Directorate, will organize and proceed with the preparation of a special meeting of the Committee with international, regional and subregional organizations in April 2011. The Committee will continue to pay close attention to the implementation of Security Council resolution 1624 (2005) in its dialogue with Member States. It will organize a special meeting open to the wide membership to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the adoption of resolution 1373 (2001) and the establishment of the Committee, in accordance with resolution 1963 (2010). The Committee will also continue to contribute to the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

The Counter-Terrorism Committee welcomes the support it has received from Member States, the United Nations Secretariat and international, regional and subregional organizations and appreciates the assistance of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) H. S. **Puri**
Chair
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

11-29000 (E) 180411

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Annex

Work programme of the Counter-Terrorism Committee for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2011

I. Introduction

1. The Counter-Terrorism Committee is required to ensure the full implementation by Member States of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), in accordance with the provisions of the resolution. The Committee is further directed to include in its dialogue with Member States their efforts to implement Security Council resolution 1624 (2005).

2. Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) and all subsequent relevant Council resolutions, presidential statements and reports of the Committee constitute the guidance for the work of the Committee and its Executive Directorate.

II. Work programme

3. The Committee will continue to pursue a more strategic and transparent approach to its work and seek to raise the visibility of its work within the wider United Nations and counter-terrorism community. In doing so, the Committee, in close consultation with the Executive Directorate and the Secretariat, will continue to streamline its working methods, as appropriate, to allow it to devote more time to achieving the priority objectives set out below.

A. Monitoring and promoting the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001)

4. The Committee and its Executive Directorate will collaborate actively with Member States to facilitate the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001).

5. The Committee will continue to consider the outstanding preliminary implementation assessments, in accordance with the revised procedures of the Committee for the stocktaking exercise with respect to progress made by Member States in the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001). It will then send the preliminary implementation assessments and the recommendations to the Member States concerned for the appropriate action.

6. The Committee will conduct a review of the stocktaking exercise with a view to identifying shortfalls and ways to improve cooperation with Member States. The Committee will also review the format of the preliminary implementation assessment in order to enhance its usefulness as a diagnostic tool, and in this regard looks forward to the Executive Directorate's proposals for revitalizing and simplifying the preliminary implementation assessment, drawing on the information now available in the technical guide.

7. The Committee will continue its discussions on thematic and regional issues proposed by the Chair on the basis of the suggestions made by the members of the Committee, the Executive Directorate and the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and will develop possible additional practical proposals aimed at facilitating the implementation of priority recommendations for the Committee's future action.

8. By 30 June 2011, the Committee will submit to the Security Council, on the basis of a report prepared by the Executive Directorate, an updated global survey on the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001), in accordance with resolution 1963 (2010).

9. In close cooperation with the Security Council Committees established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1540 (2004) and in accordance with its mandate, the Committee will pay special attention to Member States for which information on the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) is lacking and discuss how best to address the issue and how to enhance dialogue with those States.

10. The Committee will also continue to consider additional ways of addressing the cases of States that do not meet the requirements of resolution 1373 (2001), with a view to increasing their cooperation and dialogue with the Committee.

11. The Committee will follow the status of preparation of visits to be undertaken from January 2011 to December 2013. The Committee will also take steps to ensure that visits conducted to States with their consent have the effect of enhancing their implementation of resolution 1373 (2001), will assess the results of such visits and will consider the appropriate follow-up action.

12. The Committee will, with the assistance of the Executive Directorate and in collaboration with the Council of Europe, organize and proceed with the preparation of a special meeting of the Committee with international, regional and subregional organizations in April 2011.

13. The Committee will organize a special meeting open to the wide membership and other relevant stakeholders to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the adoption of resolution 1373 (2001) and the establishment of the Committee, in accordance with resolution 1963 (2010).

14. In order to enhance transparency, the Chair of the Committee will continue to hold periodic informal briefings for Member States, as appropriate, on the work of the Committee. In addition, the Chair will request the Executive Directorate, in close cooperation with relevant members of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, to hold periodic briefings for Member States on thematic and regional aspects of resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005).

15. The Committee continues to call for the closest possible cooperation among the expert groups of the three Security Council Committees established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1373 (2001) and 1540 (2004), including, as appropriate, on information-sharing and visits, and looks forward to receiving information from the Executive Directorate on the implementation of common strategies.

B. Facilitating technical assistance to States

16. The Committee will pay close attention to strengthening the role of the Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate in facilitating technical assistance for the implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005). In that context, the Committee will continue to look for opportunities to match current and potential donors and providers with recipients in order to enhance dialogue between the donor community and recipient countries.

17. The Committee, including through the Executive Directorate, will intensify its cooperation with relevant international, regional and subregional organizations with

a view to enhancing the capacity of Member States to fully implement resolution 1373 (2001) and facilitating the provision of technical assistance.

18. The Committee, with the contribution of the Executive Directorate and in close cooperation, as appropriate, with the support office of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and relevant entities, as well as with other bilateral and regional assistance providers, will continue to assess technical assistance needs with a view to exploring ways of facilitating the provision of assistance to relevant Member States.

C. Maintaining dialogue with States on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1624 (2005)

19. In accordance with resolution 1963 (2010), the Committee will encourage the Executive Directorate to focus increased attention on resolution 1624 (2005) and to work with States to develop strategies aimed at preventing terrorist acts and countering the incitement of terrorist acts motivated by extremism and intolerance, in accordance with their obligations under international law, including human rights law, humanitarian law and refugee law. The Committee will continue to encourage States that have not yet submitted a report on their implementation of resolution 1624 (2005) to do so. The Committee will also consider a plan of action on the implementation of resolution 1624 (2005) and will review its implementation in due course.

20. On the basis of the reports received from States and the information gathered during its on-site visits, the Committee will pursue discussions to explore the needs of States for technical assistance in implementing resolution 1624 (2005) and facilitate the provision of such assistance, as appropriate.

21. By the end of 2011 the Committee will submit to the Security Council, on the basis of a report prepared by the Executive Directorate, a global survey on the implementation of resolution 1624 (2005) in accordance with resolution 1963 (2010).

D. Implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

22. On the basis of the Executive Directorate's participation in the activities of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, the Committee will continue to contribute to the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

23. The Executive Directorate will brief the Committee, on a regular basis, on its activities within the framework of its participation with the Task Force.

24. The Committee will continue its discussions on issues related to the implementation of the strategy.

III. Other

25. The Committee, in close consultation with the Executive Directorate and the Secretariat, will consider possible ways of continuing to streamline its working methods.

26. The Committee will continue its cooperation and dialogue with relevant international and regional organizations on its counter-terrorism endeavours.

Appendix

Work programme of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2011

I. Introduction

1. The work programme of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2011 has been prepared in accordance with the relevant provisions of the report of the Counter-Terrorism Committee on its revitalization (S/2004/124, annex) and takes into account the work programme of the Committee for the same period, as well as direction provided to it by the Security Council in its resolution 1963 (2010).

2. The Executive Directorate will continue to help the Committee to achieve its objectives in the areas defined in the Committee's work programme; to report regularly to the Committee on its work, including in its semi-annual report; and to respond to any additional requests made during the reporting period.

II. Monitoring and promoting the implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001)

3. The Executive Directorate will submit to the subcommittees the outstanding files of Member States, including cover notes, draft letters and preliminary implementation assessments, for consideration and further submission to the Committee as part of its ongoing stocktaking process. The Executive Directorate will also continue its constructive dialogue with Member States, through meetings held at United Nations Headquarters, visits, workshops and videoconferences with officials in the relevant capitals, in order to inform the Committee about the implementation by Member States of elements of the relevant counter-terrorism resolutions, including updates to the preliminary implementation assessments, new counter-terrorism steps taken and updates on the facilitation of technical assistance.

4. The Executive Directorate will assist the Committee in the review of the stocktaking exercise with a view to identifying shortfalls and ways to improve cooperation with Member States. In this context, the Executive Directorate will also submit to the Committee a proposal for revising the format of the preliminary implementation assessment in order to enhance its usefulness as a diagnostic tool with the overall purpose of revitalizing and simplifying it.

5. In close cooperation with the relevant international, regional and subregional organizations and on behalf of the Committee, the Executive Directorate will prepare and conduct visits to up to 10 Member States, with their consent, as approved by the Committee. It will also continue to update the Committee on a regular basis regarding follow-up to its previous visits to Member States.

6. In accordance with resolution 1963 (2010), the Executive Directorate will, before the end of June 2011, submit an updated global survey of the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) for the consideration of the Committee.

7. The Executive Directorate will further enhance its cooperation with the relevant United Nations bodies, including the Analytical Support and Sanctions

Monitoring Team established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1526 (2004) and the group of experts assisting the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004), as well as with various international, regional and subregional organizations, including in the context of the Committee's visits to States. In that regard, the Executive Directorate will further extend promotion of the common strategy for the submission of responses by States that was jointly developed with the Monitoring Team and the group of experts and will continue to share information about relevant technical assistance needs.

8. The Executive Directorate, acting together with donors and other relevant partner organizations, will intensify its regional and subregional approaches to pursue initiatives already launched or planned in the areas of prevention of abuse of the non-profit sector to finance terrorism, illicit cross-border movement of cash and other bearer negotiable instruments, enhancement of the counter-terrorism capacities of police officers and prosecutors, effective border control and management and promotion of cooperation among relevant subregional entities.

9. Under the guidance of the Committee, the Executive Directorate will participate actively in and support all relevant activities under the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, including through active involvement in the Integrated Assistance for Countering Terrorism initiative of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force.

10. In collaboration with the Council of Europe, the Executive Directorate will assist the Committee in organizing the special meeting of the Committee with international, regional and subregional organizations to be held in Strasbourg, France, in April 2011.

11. In accordance with resolution 1963 (2010), the Executive Directorate will also assist the Committee in organizing a special meeting open to the wide membership and other relevant stakeholders to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the adoption of resolution 1373 (2001) and the establishment of the Committee.

12. The Executive Directorate will contribute to the discussions on thematic and regional issues of relevance to the Committee's work by making presentations to the Committee on issues related to the implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005). The Executive Directorate will also continue to hold thematic and regional briefings for the wider United Nations membership, in accordance with the request of the Committee.

III. Facilitating the delivery of technical assistance to States

13. The Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate will continue to strengthen its role in facilitating technical assistance for the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) aimed at increasing the capacities of Member States and regions in the fight against terrorism by addressing their counter-terrorism needs, in close cooperation with the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, other United Nations bodies and bilateral and multilateral assistance providers, and will continue to adopt a focused and regional approach to this work. In this regard, the Executive Directorate will continue to match identified priority needs with programmes of current and potential donors and providers in order to enhance the

capacity of Member States to counter terrorism and to strengthen the dialogue between the donor community and recipient States.

14. The Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, in close cooperation with the Task Force, will focus increased attention on resolution 1624 (2005) in its dialogue with Member States, including by facilitating technical assistance to implement strategies, which include countering the incitement of terrorist acts motivated by extremism and intolerance.

15. The Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate will intensify its cooperation with relevant international, regional and subregional organizations with a view to enhancing the capacity of Member States to fully implement resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005) and facilitating the provision of technical assistance.

IV. Human rights and the implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005)

16. In accordance with the Committee's policy guidance on human rights and paragraph 10 of resolution 1963 (2010), the Executive Directorate will continue to take into account the human rights aspects of resolution 1373 (2001). This work will include contributing relevant information for inclusion in the preliminary implementation assessments, ensuring that attention is paid to relevant human rights issues in the planning and conduct of country visits, including relevant information in visit reports and promoting a consistent approach to human rights issues relevant to resolution 1373 (2001) in all its activities. The Executive Directorate will continue to liaise with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism and other human rights entities, as appropriate. It will also strengthen its analytical framework through continued participation in the working group on protecting human rights while countering terrorism.

17. With respect to resolution 1624 (2005), the Executive Directorate will continue to include the issue of implementation of the resolution in its dialogue with States and will actively encourage those States that have not yet submitted a report on their implementation of the resolution to do so. The Executive Directorate will introduce thematic discussions on resolution 1624 (2005) at Committee meetings, as appropriate, reflecting on possible approaches to promoting more effective implementation of the resolution and facilitating technical assistance. The Executive Directorate's work on resolution 1624 (2005) will take place in accordance with the Committee's guidance and will, in particular, reflect elements and objectives set out in resolution 1963 (2010). During the period, the Executive Directorate will conduct the various activities identified in the plan of action for the implementation of resolution 1624 (2005) in the light of resolution 1963 (2010) once the plan has been approved by the Committee.

18. In accordance with resolution 1963 (2010), the Executive Directorate will submit a global survey of the implementation of resolution 1624 (2005) for the consideration of the Committee before the end of 2011.

V. Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate Administration and Information Office

19. The Executive Directorate will become more actively engaged in promoting the Committee's communications strategy in order to enhance understanding of the work of the United Nations, the Committee and the Executive Directorate in the field of counter-terrorism and will be active in promoting and highlighting the special meeting of the Committee with international, regional and subregional organizations, which will be held in April 2011 in collaboration with the Council of Europe and will focus on the Committee's efforts to implement the relevant Security Council mandates and the Global Strategy.

20. The Administration and Information Office will continue to update the new website of the Committee and maintain it in all six official languages of the United Nations. The Executive Directorate will, as needed, continue to update and distribute the Committee's press kits, in hard copy and electronic format, and continue to distribute copies of the technical guide to the implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), both in hard copy, in English, and electronically, in all six languages. The 2011 global survey of the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) and the subsequent global survey on the implementation of resolution 1624 (2005) will be distributed in hard copy, in English, and subsequently in electronic format, in the six languages.

21. The Administration and Information Office will continue to ensure that all documentation submitted to the Committee is accurate and consistent. It will also continue to circulate documents through the "document tracker" located on the secure part of the website in order to promote the effective and timely distribution of information among Member States and the Secretariat. User names and passwords will continue to be changed quarterly in order to protect the integrity of the information.

22. The Administration and Information Office will continue to upgrade the database and computer systems of the Executive Directorate, improve access for staff of the "1267 Monitoring Team" and the "1540 expert group" and work to provide access to the staff of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and the Terrorism Prevention Branch of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. Sharing database information promotes greater efficiency and effectiveness in our common work, better integrates the implementation of separate mandates and avoids duplication of effort.

23. The Administration and Information Office will submit to the Controller a budget for the Executive Directorate for 2012 for consideration by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly, and will also seek extrabudgetary funding through the recently established trust fund for the Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate in order to secure resources for activities approved by the Committee that require financial support outside the scope of the regular budget.

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Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Sixty-sixth year

Identical letters dated 5 April 2011 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I am compelled to draw your attention and, through you, the attention of the international community to the continuation by Israel, the occupying Power, of its illegal colonization campaign in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, and particularly its ongoing illegal attempts to change the reality on the ground in Occupied East Jerusalem. Day in and day out, Israel has continued to pursue its destructive colonization campaign through the confiscation of Palestinian land, the expansion of settlements and settlement infrastructure, the transfer of Israeli settlers, construction of the Wall and other such destructive measures, including the demolition of more Palestinian homes, which, according to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), reached a record high in March for the third consecutive month, in its attempt to de facto annex more Palestinian land.

Accordingly, I wish to draw your attention to the most recent Israeli violation in regard to its illegal colonization of Palestinian land. On Monday, 4 April 2011, Israel, the occupying Power, approved the construction of 942 settlement units in the so-called settlement of Gilo, in Occupied East Jerusalem. The continuation of this illegal, reckless and destructive colonization campaign once again confirms Israel's deliberate intent to defy international law and the unequivocal calls of the international community for the immediate and full cessation of all Israeli settlement activities in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem. In this regard, we regret to reiterate that continued international inaction has clearly emboldened Israel's defiance and intransigence.

The consequences of such illegal and provocative colonization Israeli practices have become abundantly clear. The contiguity, integrity and viability of the Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, the capital of the future State of Palestine, is being gravely undermined; Palestinian lives and rights are being

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detrimentally impacted, daily and grossly; and the prospects for realizing the two-State solution for peace on the basis of the pre-1967 borders are being deliberately sabotaged.

Moreover, I regret to inform you that Israeli settler terror, violence, harassment and intimidation against the Palestinian civilian population throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, have intensified. Despicable and destructive acts against Palestinian civilians and their properties have continued unabated, such as the razing of Palestinian agricultural land, the destruction of and damage to Palestinian homes and property, the theft of olive trees, the uprooting of tree saplings, the destruction of water and sewage pipes, and attacks causing severe bodily harm to Palestinian civilians. Such lawlessness and impunity have clearly been fostered and fuelled by the military, financial and physical reinforcements and incentives provided to the settlers by the Israeli government, including its absolute failure to hold the settlers accountable for their crimes.

I am also compelled to draw your attention to the continuing condemnable use of excessive and lethal force by Israel, the occupying Power, against Palestinian civilians in the Occupied Palestinian Territory. This has included indiscriminate force against innocent civilians, as well as extrajudicial killings, deliberately and callously carried out by the Israeli occupying forces.

In this connection, today, Tuesday, 5 April 2011, adding to Israel's long list of violations of international law, including international humanitarian law and human rights law, the occupying forces shelled an area in Beit Lahiya, in the north of the besieged Gaza Strip, killing Mohammed Shahla and injuring many others who were in the vicinity of the brutal attack. This latest killing came on the heels of yet another barbaric attack against the Palestinian people in Gaza that took place on Saturday, 2 April 2011, in which Israeli occupying forces carried out an extrajudicial assassination, killing three Palestinians who were driving in a car between the town of Khan Yunis and Deir Al-Balah refugee camp, also in the Gaza Strip. Indeed, such excessive and condemnable aggression against the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, serves only to further increase tensions on the ground.

Israel must respect its obligations as an occupying Power under international law, including humanitarian and human rights law, and cease immediately with all of its unlawful actions which are totally contrary to and incompatible with the realization of peace. We call upon the international community, particularly the Security Council, to give due attention to the grave situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and to ensure that timely measures and action be undertaken to compel Israel, the occupying Power, to halt completely all of its illegal and aggressive policies against the Palestinian people and their land, including settlement expansion and settler violence, extrajudicial executions, excessive and lethal force against Palestinians, home demolitions and finally commit to the pursuit of peace.

This letter is in follow-up to our previous 387 letters regarding the ongoing crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, since 28 September 2000. These letters, dated from 29 September 2000 (A/55/432-S/2000/921) to 22 March 2011 (A/ES-10/514-S/2011/173), constitute a basic record of the crimes being committed by Israel, the occupying Power, against the Palestinian people since September 2000. For all of these war crimes, acts of State

terrorism and systematic human rights violations committed against the Palestinian people, Israel, the occupying Power, must be held accountable and the perpetrators must be brought to justice.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Riyad **Mansour**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations